Ben Does

3 October 2012

**Dictionary**

**ce·re·bro·tro·phic** [se-rē-brō-trō-fik] **adj.** feeding on brains

ce/ré/bro/tró/phic

Origin: Latin and Greek

Latin (cerebro – brain), Greek (trophic – feeding)

Zombies are **cerebrotrophic** beings that attempt to eat the brains of the living in order to survive.



**dis·ich·thy·ous** [dis-ik-thē-uhs] **adj.** being unlike a fish

dis/íc/thy/ous

Origin: Latin and Greek

Latin (dis – apart, out), Greek (ichthy – fish), Latin (eous – composed of, like)

The **disichthyous** features of dogs, including their need to breathe air, prevent them from living underwater.

**he·pa·to·hel·min·thase** [hē-pah-tō-hel-min-thās] **n.** worm liver enzyme

he/pá/to/hél/min/tháse

Origin: Greek

Greek (hepat – liver), Greek (helminth – worm), Greek (ase – separation, forms names of enzymes)

The high levels of **hepatohelminthase** in the worm may indicate a problem with the liver producing too much enzyme.

**mac·ro·dac·tyl·o·sis** [mak-rō-dak-til-ō -sys] **n.** abnormal condition marked by large fingers

mác/ro/dác/tyl/ó/sis

Origin: Greek and Latin

Greek (macro – large), Greek (dactyl – finger), Latin (osis – abnormal condition)

Ryan’s **macrodactylosis** prevented him from being able to put his fingers in the bowling ball holes and had a negative effect on his fine motor skills.



**my·o·som·nal·gi·a** [mahy-ō-som-nal-jē-uh] **n.** muscle pain that occurs during sleep

mý/o/som/nál/gi/a

Origin: Greek and Latin

Greek (myo – muscle), Latin (somn – sleep), Greek (algia – pain)

The pain from Mary’s myosomnalgia kept her awake all night, even when she took aspirin.

**nec·ro·na·tion** [nek-rō-nā-shun] **n.** the act of dying

nec/ro/ná/tion

Origin: Greek and Latin

Greek (necro – corpse, dead), Latin (ation – the act of)

Cells in your body undergo **necronation** every day and are replaced by newly-formed cells.

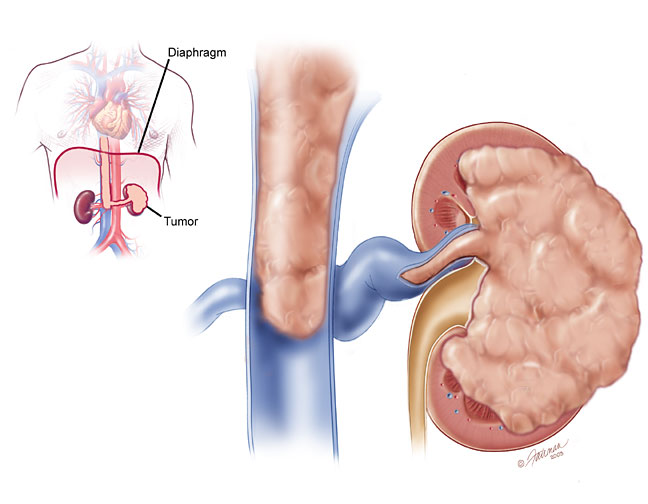
**neph·ro·pa·chy·o·ma** [nef-rō-pah-kē-ō-mah] **n.** thick kidney tumor

néph/ro/pá/chy/ó/ma

Origin: Greek

Greek (neph – kidney), Greek (pachy – thick), Greek (oma – tumor)

Blood in the patient’s urine may be an indicator of a malignant **nephropachyoma** which should be removed immediately.



**pro·pri·o·cor·pol·o·gy** [prō-prē-ō-kor-pol-ō-jē] **n.** the study of one’s own body; the study of self

pró/pri/o/cor/pól/o/gy

Origin: Latin and Greek

Latin (proprio – one’s own), Latin (corpus – body), Greek (logy – study of)

The study of **propriocorpology** allows people to truly know their bodies and themselves using scientific means rather than just pure observation of oneself.

**tox·i·cyte** [tok-si-sīt] **n.** poisonous cell

tóx/i/cyte

Origin: Latin and Greek

Latin (toxi – poison), Greek (cyte – cell, “vessel, jar”)

The **toxicytes** in the patient’s body are spreading through the bloodstream and poisoning any tissues they integrate into.

**u·ro·chro·mop·a·thy** [ū-rō-krō-mop-uh-thē] **n.** a disease involving the coloring of urine

ú/ro/chro/móp/a/thy

Origin: Greek

Greek (uro – urine), Greek (chrom – color), Greek (pathy – disease, suffering)

The easiest way to determine your risk of **urochromopathy** at home is to check for any abnormal coloration of the urine, such as a blue or green tint.

